

## TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST

A Whaling Bark Driven Ashore on the  
Pacific Coast and Wrecked.

## ONLY TEN OF THE CREW SAVED

**The Vessel's Timbers so Rotten That  
the Loss of Life is Characterized  
as Little Short of Cold-  
Blooded Murder.**

**A Wrecked Whaler.**  
**SA FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.**—At 2:30 o'clock this morning the whaling bark Atlantic was driven ashore a mile and a half below Cliff House and went to pieces in a few minutes, not a spar remaining standing. The wreck was strewn along the beach three or four miles. About twenty-five men are believed to be lost. The captain and mate, with eight or ten crew, were saved.

The following is Thomas P. Warren's statement of the wreck: "We were towed out to sea yesterday. There was a heavy land swell and no wind. The current was strong and we could not get out of the swell. We let go both anchors but the sea swept the decks and so we heaved the anchors and let go the third. At 1:30 a. m. Men were being washed out during all this time by the immense waves

pieces an hour and a half after she struck. There was a very heavy fog and it was pitch dark. The boat was not far from shore, but both capsized before setting two boat lengths from the ship. The first boat contained three persons, the first mate, Anton Perry, third mate, and four or five others. The second was the last we saw of them. In the sea boat were myself, Second Mate, Ring and two others. The boat was not far from shore, and we were not far from the wreck. The sea carried us in till we touched bottom, when we dragged ourselves ashore. We made no signals of distress as it was too foggy for any to see us. We were not far from the wreck when he made his way in an exhausted condition to the life-saving station, a few hundred yards from the wreck. The apparatus was immediately got out, but owing to the darkness and fog it was some time before the wreck could be located. A search was made for some time, but no service, as it became entangled in the wreckage, and the vessel shortly went to the bottom.

The vessel was valued at \$10,000; her out-

and crew were killed. Fifty-five persons and  
a few dogs were killed. The rest of the crew  
went to now only eleven are known to be  
saved. Only one body is thus recovered.  
The ship was wrecked on the coast of the  
crew were intoxicated and that twenty-five  
were below sleeping of the liquor when the  
wreck struck and thus met their death.  
The ship was wrecked on the coast of the  
life saving station, inquired what was left  
of the wrecked vessel, and called attention to  
the fact that a large number of the crew  
reported that a slight blow will break them.  
The same state of things exists in every part.  
It seems to me that a rigid investigation  
made in this case would be of great service  
made an example of. In my opinion this is  
the worst case of cold blooded murder  
ever committed in the history of the world.  
Corrobore Major Baker's assertions.

Steam Whaler Busted.

whaler, Mary and Helen, burned this morning off the works of the Pacific Oil Transportation company at the Pottery, in the southern part of the city. The fire communicated with the magazine of the vessel and an explosion followed, killing the captain's son and a deck hand. The vessel was badly damaged, the whole side being burned out.

The vessel was burned to the water's edge and is stated to be total loss. The origin of the fire is believed to have been spontaneous combustion of loose waste in the fire room.

**The Trade Dollar Bill.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The bill passed by the senate today for the retirement and recognition of the trade dollar reads as follows:  
That until July 1, 1887, trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at the office of the treasurer or any assistant thereof, in payment of any sum due in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars of the United States.  
Section 2. That trade dollars received by the treasurer or any assistant thereof of the United States shall not be paid out or in any form of currency, but shall be transmitted to the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and shall be regarded and treated as silver bullion, and at their bullion value, shall be sold to the best advantage of the nation required to be purchased and coined by the act of February 25, 1875, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds accruing to the provision of said act, provided.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the currency and issuance of United States trade dollars are hereby repealed.

**The Boodle Convict.**  
 NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The court of general sessions, where the convicted boodle alderman, McQuade, was to be arraigned to-day, was crowded to the doors with spectators. McQuade came into court in custody of

opening of proceedings. He wore an air of bravado and said, "Good morning, boys." In a tone and manner savoring of the reckless. As he removed his overcoat and pulled off his gloves he snuggly surveyed the faces about him and nodded recognition to friends here and there in the audience. When he had taken his seat before the bar, he chatted with one or two friends who happened to be sitting near General Tracy, Ex-Senator Thomas E. Grady and Richard Newcombe, of McQuade's counsel, entered the court room five minutes after their client. They were sev-

The extreme. They each talked in turn to their client. The lawyers for the prosecution were late in putting in an appearance, though the recorder was on hand promptly. The passing of sentence upon McQuade has been deferred until Monday.

Dr. Murphy was allowed \$2,570, Dr. Lee \$2,000 and Dr. Harris \$150. Dr. Murphy's bill, as finally presented to the council, was for \$3,383. Dr. Lee's \$2,914, and Dr. Harris' \$243. Their original bills were considerably higher. After the committee agreed upon the amounts to-day the three doctors were called in and formal offers were made with them to settle their claims. They declined.

to accept the amounts offered, saying such action would lay them liable to the charge of presenting extortionate bills. They finally agreed, however, to take the offer under advisement.

**Murderers Disposed Of.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 17.—Factor Jones and Dick Bullock, two of the four negroes who a few days ago murdered George Traffic in the Choctaw nation because he discovered them, hiding the cattle, were taken

on \$400 bail, and were caught by a mob Wednesday, taken to the scene of the murder and riddled with bullets, each receiving not less than forty shots. Sandy Smith and George Mason, the other murderers, could not be found.

**The Ohio Dow Law.**  
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 18.—The supreme court this morning rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Dow liquor tax law in all its features, including the tax and lien provisions.

**A Republican Caucus.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A caucus of republican senators has been called for 3 o'clock this afternoon to fill vacancies of

lanning recently and who have had the best opportunity of judging of his physical

is evident for reasons for which even his friends do not speak of, but which relate to the precarious condition of his health, that Mr. Manning will not be in the cabinet.

TO BE APPOINTED BANK EXAMINER.

The currency who is to be appointed bank examiner for New York City to take effect on the 1st of January, is a young man who has filled several positions in the department and has never yet been satisfied with any. His first appointment was as chief clerk of the currency office. He did not occupy that

the otherance. He applied for several positions, among others the comptrollership of the currency. His application created a great sensation, and he was appointed a young man and has lost comparatively little experience in banking matters, other than that of a bank clerk, but he was appointed comptroller of the currency, and he has held the position for several months. Mr. Trenholm proposes to give him this new place, because he wants it principally, and because he desires to get into the treasury, and to feel the pulse of the country. Giber, the present comptroller, has been interested for rotation in the treasury, and has been in the banks of New York. His new endorsements are of no use. Giber must go.

CONTINUING THE INDIAN CODE.

Mr. Giber, comptroller of the currency, will authorize the continuance of the Indian code, which was established at Standing Rock agency a year and two ago. This court has been asked to give a positive endorsement of consent. Mr. Giber has a

The result was that a court was organized on a plan similar to the ordinary justice courts of the country. The court was composed of the chief of the Sixty nation, namely, Your- man-Arader-His-Horses, was chosen pre- judging judge, No-Flesh, another Indian of the Sixty nation, was chosen as clerk. The court was conducted with decorum and ability by these men. Bad Indians who were discovered in any petty crime were tried by a jury of good Indians. The chief of the court acted on the Mikado's principle—"according to the facts." This thing has worked very well and has secured the confidence of the Indians. The court is now in session at the agency book it into his head to question the jurisdiction of the court, and when the facts were placed before the agent he said that the court was not established by law, but only by the decisions of this tribunal. Without question they would hold good, but the agent's question was, "What authority is necessary for the department of the interior to ratify the action of the Indians.

Just now the sensational fight in New York state is causing more comment than any other political event. It is generally regarded as a war between Vannier Miller and Levi P. Morton, and although Mr. Frank Hiscock is frequently mentioned as a possible third party, there are few who think that he has a ghost of a show. Nevertheless, Hiscock's friends anticipate that he will be elected governor when the caucus meets in Albany next month. It is not that he has been credited with, and that in the event of a close division of the Morton and Miller forces, Hiscock would be the dark horse. No, Henry G. Burleigh, a member of congress from the Lake Champlain district, and one of the ablest politicians in the state, looks upon Miller's chances as very much better than those of Morton, and has been heard to express him- self in the following manner in regard to Miller's return to the senate. Under ordinary cir-

political matters would be entitled to great weight, but since the recent election he is not regarded as so good an oracle as he was before. Burleigh was nominated by the Republicans of his district, and as he had been so easily elected before, the democrats made no particular effort to defeat him in the early part of the campaign. On the Saturday before election Burleigh was in New York and was met by one of his congressional friends, who asked him how it was that he was neglecting his own bailiwick at a time so close to election. Burleigh replied: "Oh, I have nothing to do, I have a walk-over."

He did not have time to turn his hand over to get the results. He was on Saturday, Nov. 10. Monday, very much later, he saw in the New York papers that the democrats had nominated a man at the last moment who was a native-born white man. The district is a big one and he was unable to cover it thoroughly. His opponent had made a very shrewd, stiff hunt and had his tickets in the hands of the voters. The democrats' friends posted to keep his candidacy dark. The result was that Burleigh was defeated. He was not a native-born white man. The republican districts in New York state, he said, is the reason why he is not so much an authority on the senatorial question as he might have been. He is not and has less confidence in his own ability to win.

**MORRISON'S MEASURE, ALL-ABSORBING**  
The probable outcome to-morrow of Morrison's measure was the subject of the all-absorbing question at the capital to-day, and is being discussed to-morrow with equal interest about the hotels. While it is admitted by

close, the indications are that the majority will be found against consideration. A new turn was given the question to-day by a demand from the representatives of Virginia that an amendment should be accepted to abolish the tax on spirits and reduce to 50 cents the tax on distilled spirits with absolute freedom for fruit brandy of domestic manufacture. These gentlemen want Mr. Morrison to again permit such an amendment to be offered in case the bill is taken up, but he would make no agreement in advance of the vote to be taken to-morrow. It was reported that the members in question had decided to

These men would be granted, but the report is incorrect. It is apparent that there is an unusual feeling among the members from the tobacco growing States to report the tobacco tax, which last year yielded \$28,000,000, and this feeling is heightened by the fact that the belief prevails among their constituents that there is a fair prospect of securing the repeal by a determined and united movement. It is not likely, however, that the tobacco men will report against Morrison should he persist in declining to agree to admit their proposed amendment. Mr. Morrison could not, at his personal option, admit or seclude such

be taken up. The amendment would be germane and if a majority should support it would of course be incorporated. Mr. Morrison, however, is known to oppose any change in the present taxes on tobacco and whisky, and while he cannot prevent such an amendment being offered to his bill, will oppose its adoption. A number of the tobacco men say they would not vote for any bill to reduce taxes that does not include tobacco, which assures so many additional votes against the Morrison bill should that

considerable talk to-night about certain members who last summer voted against consideration of the tariff bill voting with Morrison to-morrow. Those mentioned in this connection are Tim Campbell, Muller, Vile and Bliss, of New York, and Findlay, of Maryland. Should these six gentlemen change from the negative to the affirmative side the majority of last summer would be cut down to

ponents of Morrison that success by the vote would be found to be so narrow, when the vote was announced, but even that small figure would be sufficient to defeat the effort for legislation. Mr. Morrison, it is said, admits to-night that he will be short four or five votes to carry, and does not question but that if the vote should be on the direct proposition to repeal the tariff he would be beaten by a much larger majority than he was at the last session. It is probable that the vote on Mr. Morrison's motion will be reached in the

**A CONFERENCE DEFERRED.**  
A conference of the house and senate committees on the electoral count bill was to have taken place to-day but was deferred.

request or the senate committee. It is estimated that the latter have agreed to the house amendments, so that the conference will be merely a matter of form.

**THE BOND REDEMPTION.**

A prominent treasury official who was asked for information on the subject said this afternoon that it is not at all likely that the department will make any immediate calls for \$500,000. In view of the fact that it has already given public notice that it stands ready to redeem all such bonds outstanding, paying par and accrued interest to the date of presentation. The amount of bonds redeemed under this program will

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The following is from Thomas P. Warren's report of the wreck: "We were towed to sea yesterday. There was a heavy swell and no wind. The current was strong and we could not get out of the swell. Let go both anchors but the sea swept the lines and was so heavy the anchors could not hold. The ship was wrecked at 3 a. m. Men were being washed off during this time by the immense waves

an hour and a half after she struck, he was a very heavy fog and it was pitch black. The boat was in the water and both capsized before getting two boats away from the ship. The first boat contained H. L. West, fire mate; Anton Perry, deck mate; and the second boat contained the last two we saw of them. In the second boat were myself, Second Mate Ring and the deck mate. The boat was carried up in till we touched bottom, when I dragged ourselves ashore. We made no signs of distress as it was too foggy for any one to see us. As the fog cleared I was able to be made his way in an exhausted condition to the life-saving station a few hundred yards away. The life-saving apparatus was immediately got out, but owing to the darkness and fog it was some time before the wreck could be located. A search was then made for the life-saving service, as it became entangled in the wreckage and the vessel shortly went to the bottom.

The vessel was valued at \$10,000; her outfit

ere numbered thirty-two people, and to now only eleven are known to be left. Only one body is thus far recovered. The bodies of the other twenty-one were intoxicated, and that twenty-five before sleeping of the liquor when the vessel struck and thus met their deaths.

Steuw. The Blackened Whaler, the saving station, inspected what was left of the wrecked vessel and called attention to the remains of a large number of the crew, and said that the vessel was so wrecked that a slight blow will break them. The same state of things exists in every part. It seems to me that a rigid investigation is needed on the part of the government, and an example of it. In my opinion this is short of cold-blooded murder.

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**Steuw. Whaler Burned.**

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**The Trade Dollar Bill.**  
S. 20,000. SEC. 1.—The Bill passed hereafter today for the retirement and exchange of the trade dollar reads as follows:

That until July 1, 1885, trade dollars, if not used, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at the office of the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in exchange for like amount, dollar for dollar, standard silver dollars of the United States.

SEC. 2.—That trade dollars received by treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States shall not be paid out or in any form, but shall be retained in the treasury of the United States, shall be transmitted to issue mints and shall be regarded and used as silver bullion, and their bullion value shall be paid out in the form of gold or silver coin to be purchased and coined hereafter.

SEC. 3.—That the act of February 25, 1878, shall be amended so that the words "and shall be used as silver bullion" shall be added to the provisions of said act, provided,

The amount to be so deducted, as provided in this section, shall not exceed \$500, in any one year.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade dollars are hereby repealed.

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